INTERESTING FROM THE SOUTH.

Opinions of the Southern Press on the War.

NORTHERN CONSERVATISM.

Prices of Produce Impressed by the Rebel Government.

SOUTHERN PROGNOSTICS.

GENERAL PEMBERTON'S CAREER

CUARLESTON AND HER COMMERCE.

THE SOUTHERN CROPS, &c.,

[From the Richmond Whig, May 26.]

BAD FOLICY.

A contemporary denounces Horatio Seymour and Washington Hunt, of New York, for their general course respecting the present war, and particularly for positions taken by them in letters published since the arrest of Vallandigham. The Northern anti-Lincolnites are distinctly and espectially characterized as being worse than Sumber or Chase. Our contemporary goes so far as to announce that it would be glad to learn of the arrest of these men by Lincoln. The desire that these arrests be made is not the result of a hope that good would grow out of them in the way of goading the Northern people to violent resistance; but the position of the journal in question is, that reymour. Hunt and others of their class deserve arrest for their innate meanness and for their offences against Lincoln.

section is, that Seymour, Hunt and others of their class serve arrest for their linate meanness and for their miscos against Lincoln. This is a strange attitude for a Southern journal, or, cled, for a seesible journal anywhere. The leaders is vehemently denounced are as flercely anathematized Horace orceley as they are by itself. Their arrest old cause as much joy to Charles Sumner or Henry tro Beecher as could possibly be expressed by the tor, whose article suggests the thoughts we are penning, respectfully submit that this community of wishes, respectfully submit that this community of wishes, respectfully submit that this community of wishes, respectfully submit that this community. There has been enough of estimates sway in the discussion of a question Passion has been dominant. There has been enough of estimates war which is now raging must be an end some day. When it will terminate no human science can now forcese. But this much we all know, tabratam Lincoln will never give us peace. That is take. This war will continue until his power is broken, men so heartily abused by our respected contempoyare wielding all the influence at their command to stap over from Lincoln's hands. Hence they are obsorbed in the force of special hatred and denunciation by Sumner, Willer, Beecher, Greeley, &c. Why, then, should Southern in wish to see them thrown into dangeons? Why and Southern nem wish to see them arrested in their lable work of trying to overthrow the abolition power wielded by Lincoln?

So forthern conservative leaders, and so distorted lead to great prejudice against them. This is unfair, should look to their general course and the grand obtace to peace. Thus far they delect to peace. Thus far they estated expressions may be taken from the publication of the part of the rational intelligence the South. Thus far they ought to have the sincere inpathy of every man and every woman in the Confederical states.

sympathy of every man and every woman in the Confederate States.

Why do they want to overthrow Lincoln, Chase and Sunnerr Their generally avowed reason is that Lincoln, Chase and Summer are laboring to subjugate, roo and planter the South. On this point, therefore, the conservatives are not as bad as Summer and Chase.

But discarding all niceties and refinements of metaphysical reasoning, it can be shown that these men are really for neace. It is true they avow themselves as being for a war for the constitution—as being for a war for the constitution as being for a war for the constitution as the same that the constitution, &c. But, while saying this, they denounce Lincoln for waging war against the constitution. They charge that Lincoln, Sumner and Chase have transcended the constitution in their war policy. Hence they are opposed to Lincoln's war, and as Lincoln will not change his war policy they are, inferentially, for peace.

so training his war policy they are, interestally, to peace.
So far from wishing for the arrest of such men as Seymour and Hunt, we applaud every effort of theirs which tends to embarrass Lincoln, Chase and Sumner, and weaken their power. We should like to see them get possission of the government. Take the very worst possible view of such a contingency and we would lose nothing. Lincoln will give us no peace. They could do no worse, but we are thoroughly satisfied that, under the rule of such men, this war would come to a speedy and honorable and.

ble end.

Such articles as the one we are commenting upon do infinite mischief in the North. They are copied there with eagerness in the abolition journals and accompanied with appropriate comments. The effect is to weaken the influence of the anti-Lincoln leaders. The conservatives are insulted, derided, laughed at. Lincoln, Sumor and Chase find their hands strengtheeed, and they gather new energies and new resources for their brutal war upon its.

[From the Richmond Sentinel, June 1.1

ASSESSED PRICES OF PRODUCS WIEN IMPRESSED FOR THE USE OF THE GOVERNMENT.

The Commissioners appointed under the Impressment law have acted in some of the States, and published the prices adopted by them as proper to be paid by the government for all property taken for the government use. We have before us the assessments in the States of Virginia, North Carolina and Georgia, and extract the prices named for the leading articles. North Carolina, we would romark, has been treated by the Commissioners in four divisions or districts, and Georgia in two, in which the prices are fixed at somewhat variant figures:

Virginia. W. Carolina. Georgia.

Wheat, bushel.84 00 \$5 00 a 6 00

Corn, do ... 4 00 \$0 50 a 6 00

Corn, do ... 4 00 \$5 00 a 6 00

Corn, do ... 4 00 \$0 50 0 a 50 00 a 40 00

Flour, bbl. ... 22 50

Corn Meal, do ... 4 20

Though the state of the st

wheat, bushels, and a second a second

(From the Memphis Baily As peal, May TA

BETTER TIMES ARRAD.

We feel more encouraged with regard to the pro-pects
for the country financially—every way in which money is
involved in, or can influence our cause—than at any time
since the question of our government finances became a
serious one.

is, Confederate notes are worth fully that me chimore in public estimation than two weeks ago. What has given this confidence which, was rapidly on the decline or ecently?

Two things mainly. The first is the large funding of notes since the passage of the Currency act. Last evening we were informed by Colonel John W. Duncan, the gentic mainly dep sitary for this city, that uppt that time there had been funded with him \$1,232,000. We learn that the people of other localities have funded equally as largely if not more so than in Atlanta. If as much as \$100,000,000 have been funded, it will very sensibly affect the currency for good.

The second and main thing, however, is the prospect of the final passage of the Tax bill by Congress; we mean the bill to tax agricultural products in kind, as well as real estate and all other property a certain rate to be paid in money. If this tax bill becomes a law—of which we have no doubt—it will work the grandest financial reform of any legislative measure that ever was adopted. It will stop the issue of all Treasury notes for any purpose—unless it be to build a navy. It will provision and forage the army without buying for its support; and the tax to be paid in money will pay the interest on the public debt and all the other ordinary expenses of the government. When the day comes that we can go on with the war without going farther in debt, without issuing any more notes, then Confederate credit will go up high, and no man, will doubt either our final success or our ability or certainty to pay our public debt promptly. It is the life-giving remedy that tingles with invigorating power in the ends of the flagers of the body politic.

[Correspondence of the Charieston Mercury.]

GENERAL PEMERETON'S Eppiciency Purpose and judgment of Licutenant General Pemberson. That he is buy and brave is certain. But of his mental calibre and prompt address are military is unmistakable. That he is buy and brave is certain. But of his mental calibre and prompt address are military is unmistaka

Carolina the Secretary of the Treaswy promptly interposed, and denounced the act as unconstitutional, because Cougress had the "power to regulate commerce." Whether the action of the Council was within their legal competency we will not now consider; but we do not hestitate to affirm that the State of South Carolina can put upon her citizens any ponalty she pleases for contravening any policy within her limits she deems is jurious to her liberties or safety, the opinion of the Secretary of the Treasury to the contrary notwithstanding. The Council repealed their order, and nothing has been done in Congress to regulate or prohibit this trade.

The cotton trade, even in Yankee goods, across the Rio Grande, in Texas, was at one time prohibitod by military authority. We are informed that General Magruder obtained instructions from Richmond to repeal the prohibition. Consequently a great business is going on steadily there.

How, then, stands the matter? It is the law of the confederacy that cotton shall be exported, and goods, English or Yankee, ad tible, im, shall be imported into the ports of the Confederate States. This law embodies the policy of the administration and of the majority in the Congress of the Confederate States. The people of Charleston have been opposed to it; and some of their representatives have striven in vain in Congress to alter it. They have failed in their opposition. The fixed policy of the government is the exportation of everything, and the importation of everything.

If blame or censure is due anywhere, is it not due to the administration of the government, and the majority in Congress who support the administration of a decrease who disapprove of it turn on the administration, or on their representatives in Congress who of an it? Why assail the people of Charleston, who do no more than carry out the laws and the policy? Why do not those who disapprove of it turn on the administration of covernment, distinctly decared, in conducting the war? Let Congress overthrow this policy, and nowh

The Southern Wheat Crops.

The Southern Wheat Crops.

TEXAS.

The prospects for the wheat crop in this region were never better. We regard the wheat as now safe beyond a possibility of a doubt. The only fear we have is that labor will be too scarce when the answest sets in to take care of the crop. In view of this it is important that every energy should be used to procure all the available labor that can be obtained from other sections of the State, for all acknowledge the importance to the country of saving every grain of wheat that is grown. It will all be needed for our armies and for home consumption. Citizens from Southern Texas having large forces could do no more patriotic thing than to send up their surplus labor to engage in saving the wheat crop.

ALABAMA AND SEORGIA.

[From the Eutaw (Ala.) Whig, May 21.]

The wheat crop is maturing splenddly in this section. Some few fletis will be injured by the smut, but to no great extent. The rust remains confined to the blades only, and our farmers feel that they can now safely get through to the maturity of the corn crop. Great quantities of potatoes have been out are being planted—the corn promises more splendidly than for years past; goo bers are planted in great quantities, and peas without limit. The Whig also learns that some of the wheat has been engaged at §2 50 a bushel.

The corn crop in Alabams and Western Georgia is in a most flourishing condition, and promises an abundant yield. The late rains were very beneficial.

[From the Jackspo Mississippian.]

The wheat crop in Mississippian.]

yield. The late rains were very beneficial.

[From the Baskers Mississippian.]

The wheat crop in Mississippi tooks very promising—in fact it could not be better. There is a large surface of our soil in wheat, promising flour in abundance after the May harvest. If there are no more fronts this State will curists wheat enough to supply half the coulderacy in flour for the next year. There has been comparatively but small crops of cotton pauted, which shows the good sense of the people.

[From the Atlanta Commonwealth.]

From the rotating to the Rib Grande and from, the Atlantic to the country's remotest Western boundary,

indications promise abundant crops. If no mishap betails the crop—and we between it is now out of danger—a is the general opinion that the crop of wheat likely to be harvested this year will be without a parallel in the South. Another grativing feature about this flattering result is, that in the cotton region, which it has been the opinion was in t adapted to the cultivation of wheat, the prospect is equal to if it does not surpass that in the wheat growing region proper. It is everywhere represented to I-k beatily and thritty, with the prepect of an overwhelming crop. We would now urgo, in yiew of all these facts in reference to the growing grain crops, upon our farming and planting friends, the policy of sedling all their surplus grain as quickly as possible; and we would advise consumers to buy as sparingly as possible, for it is now very certain that a general rapid decline in corn, corn and flour meal will follow its recent partial decline.

Odds and Ends from Southern Papers.
A negro in Charleston applied to the authorities for a deliargerder on a druggist to procure medicine "for a sea child." He received the order and in due time the following bill was presented:

City of Charleston, To Dr.
Ayor's pills. 250.
Whiskey 130.

ham.

Lieutenant Henry E. Orr, of the Sixty-first Virginia while on a visit to Richmond, was garroted and robbed of a gold watch and one hundred and eighty dollars in ton-feds, near the corner of Eighty-third and Main streets, on Friday evening about eight o'clock.

The paper mills of the South are located as follows:—Alabama 1—At Spring Hill in Mobile county. Georgia 3—At Clumbus, Marietta and Athens South Carolina 5—One at Greenville and four others. North Carolina 8—Lincolnton, Shelby, Fayetteville, Salem, Concord and three others at Raleigh, viz: Neuseriver, Forrestville and Mantau. Virginia 2—Both at Richmond. Iconessee 1—At Knoxville.

Cherries were selling in the First Market on Saturday morning at \$1.50 and \$2 per quart.

INTERESTING FROM KENTUCKY.

Details of the Explosion of the Locomo tive at Nicholasville-Narrow Escape of Our Correspondent-Several Lives

Lost, &c., &c. MB. JAMES C. FITZPATRICE'S LETTER. LEXINGTON, Ky., June 7, 1863. CHANGE IN COMMANDERS.

ricinity. General Wilcox has been appointed to the com-mand of the district, embracing the States of Indiana and Michigan, and is succeeded in command here by Brigadier General Samuel D. Sturgis. Major General

A terrific, and in its results most melancholy, explosion occurred at Nicholasville yesterday on the Kentucky tral Railroad. As the one o'clock train for Cincinnati was standing oulthe track, awaiting the time of departure, the locomotive exploded, killing four men and wounding my own observation you can rest assured that this time you actually have the particulars from your "correspondents are ubiquitous, or very nearly so; but I think that the felicity (?) of enjoying the sensation produced by a railroad explosion has been reserved to me in particu-lar. As a description of that sensation may not be unin-

I was scaled upon the platform of the second car, reading a newspaper and enjoying my customary post prandial pipe, when the explosion took place. The newspaper was blown out of my hands, and instantly a shower of bolts, pieces of iron, wood and fragments of all kinds went whizzing through the air like the flight of birds. A board struck me on the head, and in seeking a place of safety I was assaited with a shower of glass, while, to add to the confusion and terror of the moment, the air was filled with hissing, rushing steam, particles of dust and black cinders. My first impression on hearing the noise was that some ammunition had exploded on one of the cars; but I soon became convinced of the true cause when I felt a burning sensation on my back, and on doffing my coat discovered it soaked with boiling water and covered with a white substance—no doubt the limestone sediment from the boiler. My hat was in the same condition. Walting a few minutes until my coat was cold enough to

crumpled mass of metal. The front part of the locome-tive, with the smoke stack, lense and cowcatcher, was blown about one hundred feet away, and lay on the side of the road. Immediately beneath the engine a hole was blown into the ground, the ties torn up and the rails twisted out of shape. The glass in the cars and neigh-boring buildings were shattered, doors were forced from their hinges, and the telegraph wire near the track was

THE MOST BORRIBLE PART OF THE SCENE curred. The two cars immediately alongside the locomo-tive were shattered, and the soldiers in them either killed or wounded. On the opposite side a team-ster was walking as the moment of the explosion. The clothes were torn from his body, with the exception of a fragment of his shirt, which remained attached at the shoulder; his legs were which remained attached at the shoulder; his legs were broken in several places, so that they resembled a mass of jelly; his head and hip were perforated with two holes, each large enough to enclose a walnut, and the lower part of his body was frightfully scalded. When found he was buried head down into a pool of muddy water, where he had been huried by the force of the explosion. Notwithplored the soldiers standing around him to put an end to his sufferings by a shot from their muskets. Of the others injured, the greater part had been wounded in the head. In the case of one or two of those who were killed, it would seem as if the temple bone had been forced in by the con-cussion—to which supposition the fact that they were seated in the open doorway of the car, within three feet of the engine, at the time of the accident, would lend pronability.

The affair created great excitement in the town, and

when its sad nature became known the ladies threw open their houses for the care of the dying and wounded. Sur-geon Leonard, of the Second division, repaired to the scene of the accident with all despatch, and devoted himself to the alleviation of the sufferings of the injured

The following is a list of the casualties:—

William Bentley, Seventh Rhode Island; head shattered William Bentley, Seventh Rhode Island; head shattered and neck broken.

John Leverett, Thirty-fifth Massachusetts; head mangled; died four hours after the accident.

E. W. Gage, Co. K. Ninth New Hampshire, skell broken; died two hours after the explosion.

William Cooper, teamster, from Covington, Ky.; both legs broken, skulf fractured and body scalded; died two hours after the accident.

WOUNDED.

Captain John Rapelje, severely in leg. sergeant H. J. Boothby, Co. D, Ninth New Hampshire, severely in both arms.

J. S. Craig, Ninth New Hampshire, slightly.

William Lang, Co. F., Thirty fifth Massachusetts, severely in head and arm.

Charies A. Shejard, Co. A, Eleventh New Hampshire, slightly in head.

Morgan Young, Co. K., Twenty-first Massachusetts, sightly in head and sealded.

A. H. Chamberlain, Co.I, Ninth New Hampshire, severely in head.

O. Flanders, Co. F, Ninth New Hampshire, scalded in head.

Captain Rapelje, Quartermaster of the Second Division,

had a narrow escape. He was on the track at the mo-ment, and a hissing of the steam warned him just in time.

ment, and a hissing of the steam warned him just in time. He put spurs to his horse, which, in its fright, ran against a stone wall dashing him to the ground and severely injuring his leg and foot.

One horse was killed and another injured in a neighboring field by the flying pieces of iron.

The occasion of the accident is supposed to have been a deficiency of water in the boiler, and the blame is attributed to the engineer. Not one of the officers of the engine was near by at the time. The engineer was immediately arrested by Capt. Hovey, Provost Marshal, and will be held to await the result of an investigation.

THE NEW COURT HOUSE.

OFFICE CLERK OF BARD OF SUPERVISORS, NO 7 ORY HALL, New YORK, June 9, 1863. At a meeting of the Board of Supervisors, held this day, the following report was presented by the Special Committee on New Court House, whereupon it was ordered that the said report be printed in document form, and that the same be published under the direction of the Committee on New Court House.

The Special Committee on New Court House, to whom was referred a copy of the message of his Houer the Mayor, dated May 23, 1863, would respectfully report that the Mayor, in said message, uses the following tanguage, viz.—

As to the three bills not signed by either of the Commissioners, your committee would state that they are for the salaries of the clerks and super-intendent employed by the Commissioners. The Commissioners stated to your committee that they would certify those bills up to the date of the resumption of the work by the Board of Supervisors, but that they did not wish to appear as assuming to act after that date.

Your committee, in their statement that the Commissioners had examined and compared the bills, did not deem it necessary to except these three bills, as their correctness was known to them, and cuid be readily ascertained by any person with very little trouble.

That on the day of the reception of the veto message of his Honor the Mayor, before the same was sent to the Board of Supervisors, the Mayor, as your committee are informed, had an interview in his office with Mr. Huut. His Honor the Blayor could then have ascertained the correctness of the bills and thereby have had his mind and conscience fully enlightened and relieved upon the subject.

Your committee regret that the language used by his

conscience fully enlightened and relieved upon the subject.

Your committee regret that the language used by his Honor the Mayor would seem to impute some direliction on the part of Mr. Corlies, one of the Commissioners. They are glad, however, to know that the reputation of John B. Corlies in this community for upwards of thirty years is a sufficient answer to any imputation that may be made against him from any source whatever. Your committee also regret that the Mayor has seen it to place his objections to the said bills on mere matters of form rather than of substance.

His objections are not that the bills are incorrect. He does not intimate that they are incorrect in any particular; but withholds his approval on the ground that they are not certified in the manner or form which he thinks proper; and as if the object of his Honor the Mayor was to find a pretent for differing from the Board of Supervisors, he selects upon the first apparent object he can find, although there is not a shadow of ground fer it.

This course your committee cannot consider either just or as becoming the position of chief magistrate of the city or New York.

The Mayor in his veto messore objects to the second

or as becoming the position of chief magistrate or the city or New York.

The Mayor in his veto message objects to the second

including in that view of the law, so far at least as to regard your autority as questionable, and being unwilling to stare approval of this resolution, and of all other preceding under this law, until the questions as to its validity and import shall be settled by the courts. Freaming that you join with me in willingness to conform to their judgment, and as certifully suggest the immediate submission of the law in question to the proper legal tribunal for adjudication. As I carressly desire to avoid all unnecessary delay is the progress of the work on the Ocore House, the will altored me passage to the condition of the law in question to the proper legal tribunal for adjudication. As I carressly desire to avoid all unnecessary delay is the progress of the work of constructing the new Court House, and also as to its unconstitutionality, your committee would make the following statement:—

In the month of August, 1861, the Board of Supervisors, being the only body legally authorized to proceed with the erection of the new Court House, commenced work thereupon, and continued work thereupon that of the November election, when the Mayor, Hon. Feroando Wood, requested the opinion of Mr. Bronson, Connect to the Corporation, as to the right of the Board of Supervisors to proceed with the work. The Corporation Counsel in reply to said request gave an opinion, in which he said, that, in the absence of any direct instructions from the Legislature to the Board of Supervisors to bridge the proceed with the work. The Corporation Counsel in reply to said request gave an opinion, which is active the proper persons by proceed with the work and although the members of the Board of Supervisors were fully actisited that said Board was the only proper body authorized to creet the new Court House, and although the Counsissioners to their right to proceed with the work, and have obtained in 1914 the processed some doubts as to their right to proceed with the work.

Your committee, by direction of the Board, have consided with the le

state their delivery over to State officers for continences in cost and their delivery over to State officers for continences in cost and their delivery over to State officers for continences in cost and their delivery over to State officers for continences in cost and their delivery over to State officers for continences in cost and their delivery over to State officers for continences in cost and their delivery over to State officers for continences in cost and their delivery over the state ove

Mayer and Comptroller to designate four newspapers the largest circulation, and six others of indefinite circu-lation, in which to insert city advertisements, the subje-certainly not embraced in the title of the act. Yet is Mayor has shown no unwillingness to share in the exerc of the "doubtful authority" attempted to be conferred

opinion is as follows:—

1. I only add that in my opinion, without the act of 1863 the Board of Supervisors had authority to erect a courhouse on the land taken for that purpose under the act of 1863, expending therein the moneys they had been authorized to raise for that purpose.

2. That their power and authority is more clear and use qualified under the act of 1863, and the money authorized a be raised by the issuing of stock under the act of 1862, 2 placed at their disposal for that object.

3. That the provisions of the act of 1863, authorizing a directing them to construct such Court House, is not void a violation of the constitution.

Your committee would state that the relations arising

A. That the provisions of the act of 1803. authorizing and directing them to construct such Court House, is not void a violation of the constitution.

Your committee would state that the relations existing between the Commissioners and the commissioners have always been of the mest amicable character—no difference having arisen between them, and all drafts and requisitions of the Commissioners having been properly met by the Board of Supervisors. The Commissioners at the time of their appointment, and ever since, having the entire confidence of the Reard, the Board of Supervisors believing that in the discharge of their duties they have always been influenced by a desire to promote the best interests of the county.

His Honor the Mayor in said veto message says—
I notice with regret that some of the members of you Board, in the debate upon the resolutions herewith returned, charge me with the responsibility for this unnecessant and inexcusable delay. Nothing could be more unjust.

Your committee would state that in reference to the prosecution of the work, they feel satisfied that all whe have paid any attention to the subject, or are conversant with the facts from the beginning will have no difficulty in placing the blame where it justly belongs.

Your committee would therefore recommend that the resolution passed May 22, 1863, retoed by his Honor the Mayor May 26, 1863, be adopted, notwithstanding his said objections.

THE LIBERTY OF THE PRESS.

Opinions of an Abolition Member of Congress—Leaders of the Republican Party Getting Frightened—Their Precedent may Plague the Inventors—Card of Isaac N. Arnold, of Illinois.

To MY EKLOW CHEENS—During the excitement grewing out of the order of Gen. Burnisde, suppressing the Chicago Times, I was urged to ask the President to revoke the order. I refused to do this, because, not having reach that paper for several weeks previously. I did not know how far the paper had gone, nor precisely upon what grounds the order had been issued. I did, however, request the President to give his careful consideration to petition asking that the order be recinded or suspended it was not in my power then to express any intelligent opinion as to whether the order should a should not be abrogated; and I never have expressed any opinion to the President on that point one way or the other. But that which I asked the President to do, I have endeavored to do myself. I have

objection as the clause and that was a the clause and that was a the clause and that was the case of my quarter concerning all Comprising to the control of Appeals a firm in the above case of the distriction. The case of the distriction of the papeals alignment the order and the sense of the distriction. The case of the distriction of the papeals and the sense of the distriction. The case of the distriction of the papeals and the sense of the distriction of the papeals and the sense of the distriction of the papeals and the sense of the distriction of the papeals and the sense of the distriction of the papeals and the sense of the distriction of the papeals and the sense of the distriction of the papeals of the case in question is in an esiste be called in the act in question is in an esiste be called in a case of the distriction of the papeals and the case of the ca

missioners to direct and superintend the crection of a county court house repeals by implication the last named provisions and the new Courtilliouse should be created by the Supervisors of this county and not by the Commitsulators under the act of 1858.

JOHN E. DEVELIN.

Gounse to the Corporation.

In view of this opinion your committee cannot think for a moment that the Poard of Supervisors are "exercising doubtful powers," and trust that the Mayor will not further delay the work and prevent the Mayor will not chicago Town and Wood Speaks as rink treason as the Chicago Town and Wood Speaks as rink treason as the Chicago Town and Wood Speaks as rink treason as the Chicago Town and Wood Speaks as rink treason as the Chicago Town and Wood Speaks as rink treason as the Chicago Town and Wood Speaks as rink treason as the Chicago Town and Wood Speaks as rink treason as the Chicago Town and Wood Speaks as rink treason as the Chicago Town and Wood Speaks as rink treason as the Chicago Town and Wood Speaks as ri